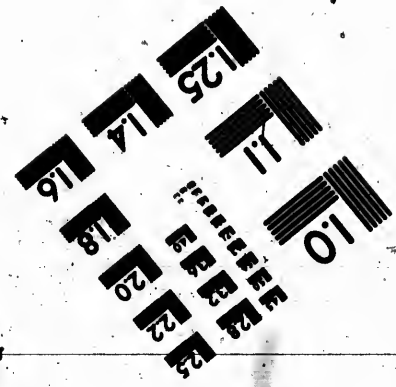
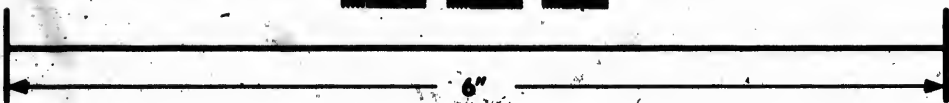
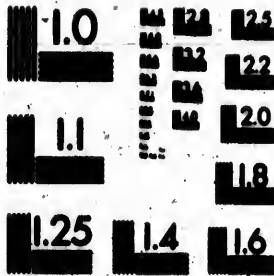


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

SEE 121
SEE 122
120
118

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
01

© 1993

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Général (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

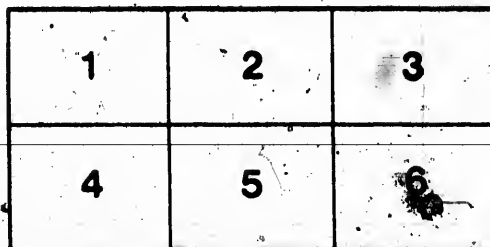
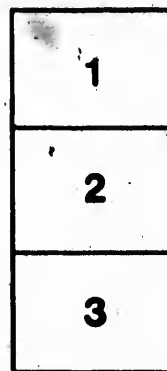
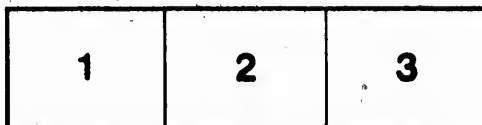
University of Toronto Archives

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

University of Toronto Archives

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

DEDICATION OF
MEMORIALS IN THE LIBRARY

January 18th, 1894.

THE addresses collected in the following pages were delivered in the Library of the University, on occasion of the presentation to the University of memorials of some of the distinguished men who played a part in its earlier history, either in framing its policy and providing for its expansion, or in maintaining its honourable position and adding to its prestige by their fame for learning, and success in the lecture-room.

In response to invitations issued by the Library Committee a large audience assembled, and the ceremony was presided over by the Chancellor of the University, the Honourable Edward Blake, accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in his capacity of Visitor; Mr. James Davidson, President of the University and University College; Rev. Dr. Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria University, and His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto.

The first portrait to be unveiled was that of the Hon. William Hume Blake, Chancellor of the University from 1857 to 1859, presented by his son the Honourable Edward Blake. The next two portraits presented had belonged to the University of Toronto, and by resolution of the College Council were transferred to the Library from the hall of the Old Residence, where they had hung for some years. One was that of a portrait of the Right Reverend John Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, and from 1843 to 1849 President of the University, the original name of the University. The other was that of Henry Holmes Croft, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy from 1843 to 1879, and sometimes Chancellor. Then followed the unveiling of a portrait of George

Metaphysics and
year 1871 until his death in 1889. The portrait
of the artist, Mr. W. Allaire Shortt, M. A.
presentation of a marble bust of Professor Young was one
principal features of the occasion, and was made under
auspices of the Young Memorial Fund. As the result of a
meeting held in University College almost immediately after his
death a committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving
contributions towards a memorial in honour of the teacher and
scholar who in life had been so greatly revered and beloved.
The committee Professor McCurdy is chairman, Mr. John A.
Fleming, M. A., treasurer, and Dr. F. Tracy, secretary, taking
the place of the original secretary, Mr. T. C. DesBarres, and of
his successor, Mr. H. E. A. Reid, both of whom after most valu-
able services were compelled on account of change of residence
to resign their office. Liberal responses have come in great num-
ber from graduates and undergraduates of the University,
ecclesiastics and professional men, as well as personal friends
of the deceased generally, led by a subscription of \$550 from Mr.
J. W. Ashman, of Ottawa. In accordance with the preferences indi-
cated by the contributors the committee have appropriated \$330
for the marble bust, and have invested the remainder as the
foundation of a post-graduate scholarship in the department of
Education in the University. The subscriptions so far have
run up to about \$4,600.

The text of the speeches delivered is now published as a
souvenir of the proceedings, and in testimony of the influence
and character of the eminent men whose names will ever be
beneficially connected with the early struggles and successes of
the Provincial University.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Though all present are, no doubt, familiar with the name
William Hume Blake, very few, I imagine, are aware that
the services which he rendered to this University were such as
to entitle him to a foremost place for all time amongst its
benefactors. He became Chancellor of the University in 1854,
months before the fall of the Hincks Government. To
measure the wisdom of his policy, as well as the value of
his services, one must be acquainted with the perilous position
of the University at that juncture, and with the numerous
difficulties which under his guidance were

surmounted. That he was the man for the occasion is shown to the extent indicated by his remarkable professional success. After graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a course of study in science, in which he learned in succession something of astronomy, and divinity, and also of the rough realities of a pioneer life in the backwoods of Canada, he entered on the study of the law. Called to the bar in 1838, he achieved such phenomenal success that in 1840 he was, with the unanimous approval of the profession, appointed Chancellor of Upper Canada. In the interval he had been successively a professor of law at the University, and Solicitor-General on the Baldwin Government. How he acquitted himself on his elevation to the bench is shown by a learned from the following tribute paid to his memory by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet: "With an intellect fittingly comprehensive, grasp more readily than most men the whole of a case, and yet most patient and painstaking in the investigation of every case heard before him. He never spared himself, but was the most careful that no suitor should suffer wrong through any want of diligence on his part. He had, moreover, what every Judge should have, a high appreciation of the duties and obligations of the court—of the mission, if I may so term it, of the court of equity in this country—not to adjudicate drily upon the facts before the court, but so to expound the principles of equity as to teach men to deal justly and equitably between themselves. He always bore in mind that to which the present Lord Chancellor of England gave expression in one of his judgments: 'The standard by which parties are to be tried here, whether as trustees or corporations, or in various other relations which may be suggested, is a standard, I am thankful to say, higher than the standard of the world.'"

Such a man was the first Chancellor of Upper Canada, and such a head the University sorely needed in 1854. It had been deprived not only of all the lands in this neighborhood—park and adjoining property—but even of the buildings which had been erected at great expense for academic purposes. The Senate had not even a room of its own in which to meet, and the faculty was compelled to maintain a precarious existence, shifting around in humble academic lodgings, although King's College was vacant, being reserved apparently for the insane, who subsequently found an asylum there. In view of all these drawbacks, there was the more serious circumstance that the politicians then in power were, to say the least, not in favor of the University, whilst not a law had been passed to

of the endowment amongst rival institutions. On assuming
office the new Chancellor gave instant proof of his foresight and
devoted energy by urging on the Government the necessity of
making an appropriation for buildings, and also for the library
and museum. Although the response was not immediate, his
powerful representations, firmly but respectfully repeated, were
ultimately crowned with success. I hold in my hand the last
official report (for 1855), which he prepared as Chancellor, a
document which was saved by being in my possession at the
time of the fire in 1890, and I shall read the last page, to illus-
trate the manner in which the Senate, under his direction,
respectfully protested against the encroachments of the Govern-
ment upon the endowment, and pressed the claims of the Uni-
versity to the erection of new buildings:

"Conscious of the singleness of their motives, and confident of
the correctness of their views, the Senate feel it all but unneces-
sary to disclaim any intention of giving offence by the strength
of their language or the undisguised freedom of their suggestions.
They are more desirous of disavowing any idea whatever of
giving either rise or support to any hostile feeling, or of becom-
ing as a body antagonistic to your Excellency's Administration.
They are, and they desire to remain, entirely a non-political
body, and there are among them those whose duty and inclina-
tion alone would forbid to remain its members were the character
of the Senate in that respect different. But they are all deeply
impressed with the truth of the observation addressed by your
Excellency to a similar institution in a sister Province, namely,
that 'an endowment such as that enjoyed by the University of
Toronto is a most valuable element in the future progress of this
country, and that such an endowment, once lost or diverted to
another purpose is not easily recovered'; and, believing them-
selves to be clothed with the powers already pointed out, and
their powers accompanied with corresponding responsi-
bilities, they are deeply anxious that such
should not arise from any negligence of theirs. They
therefore desire, to renew and re-enforce their previous repre-
sentations, in the confident hope that your Excellency will be
pleased to place yourself at the head of this move-
ment, and that in so doing your Excellency will ensure its
success, and afford to the Senate the lasting gratitude of the

Senate, which was signed by Chancellor Blake in
1855, and was not made in vain. His Excellency

Edmund Head did take a deep interest in the matter and acted promptly, for in the course of a few weeks, on February 27, 1856, his administration—the McNab Government—authorized an expenditure of £75,000 on new buildings and £20,000 on the library and museum. Having had occasion some years ago to investigate the circumstances which led to the erection of the new University buildings in 1856, I consulted the late Mr. James Morrison, who had been a prominent figure in public affairs at that date, and subsequently became Chancellor of the University. On my mentioning to him a statement to the effect that the credit of securing the appropriation for the new University building was due to himself and to the then Attorney-General West, he replied, "It is not so; in that matter Blake did all the work and is entitled to all the credit." At the same time the Judge paid a high tribute to the lofty character of the Chancellor, warmly endorsing the unanimous opinion of contemporaries, that in his labours as head of this University, as in all other positions, the late William Hume Blake has left us a great and inspiring example of public duty. Fortunately for the University, that example has not been lost to it, for have we not still with us, in the person of our present honoured Chancellor, the same spirit of energized devotion, transmitted, fervid and pure, from father to son?

I now ask your Honour to accept, on behalf of the University, the portrait of the late William Hume Blake, which has been given us by the generosity of the present Chancellor. I will ask one of the granddaughters of the late Chancellor to uncover it.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ACCEPTANCE

Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, in accepting the gift, returned the thanks of the governing body for what he hoped was the beginning of a series of portraits of those who have worked and laboured to make the University what it is. He hoped that the series would include the portraits of many of those to come. But he was quite sure, after what he had heard, that those who will adorn these walls no man has striven with more energy, nor against greater difficulties, than he whose portrait had just been unveiled. He was Chancellor at a time when there were potent influences and antagonisms, yet that he found the University stronger than when he found it was clear from the fact that "The office which you hold, Mr. Chancellor," his Honour said, "is not entirely an honorary office, as you will be aware."

...with great benefit and much labour. And if
...in your days, when the University is firmly
...and branches extend over the whole Prov-
...it is fixed in the hearts of the people, how much greater
...than the responsibilities in the days of your father?
...was not the intention that he should make a speech, in
...circumstances, but only to formally accept the gift, he did so
...with the warmest thanks.

PROFESSOR NUTTON'S ADDRESS.

...are here two portraits, which, while not requiring to be
...they have been in the possession of the College
...for many years—are yet connected with this afternoon's
...dinner they are now formally presented by the College
...to the University. These are the portraits of Bishop
...the first President of King's College, and of Professor
...the Professor of Chemistry in University College.
...have hitherto hung in the residence dining room,
...with a custom inherited from the Universities of
...land, and still there honoured, the custom of hanging
...the famous ones of each college round the walls of the
...of that college. The principle, Mr. Chancellor, is
...and beneficent. It is intended that the spirits
...of the wise and valiant, looking down from these walls upon
...flour and young men below, even in their hours of
...and of mirth, may incessantly mould those fires and
...their own image, and so the gathering in the dining
...room not merely the occasion of physical restoration
...but also and not less an occasion for a feast of
...a feast of soul—the refectory becoming, so to speak, a
...Far be it from me to deny that this object has
...in the past by these portraits; for be it from me
...the residence has been distinguished often not less
...than by its plain living. Nevertheless the Col-
...lege have accepted in retaining for the benefit of its
...students the portraits which should be
...who use this library. It is hard not to
...whose portraits are hanging
...that their presence
...the building's sake
...system, and so forth.

functions which, however necessary and useful, were not to them something distasteful to the true student, which they had not shared by him with lower types of mankind and lower forms of

In respect of these portraits themselves, Mr. Chancellor would be a very un candid critic who would venture to say that the good Bishop, had he been consulted in his own name about this might have demurred; he might even have said that just as the men and women of southern and southern Europe are accustomed to injure, as they think, their eyes by driving pins into their pictures, so we also were doing by wounding his peace of mind by flaunting before him in this beautiful library and the hosts of students belonging to the University which was to him a rival. But, Mr. Chancellor, almost half a century has gone by since then, and the good Bishop, the staunch soldier of the church militant, has been translated to a higher and more peaceful community, whence we would fain hope that he looks down to-day upon our proceedings with resignation, with thankfulness and benediction; that his spirit as it hovers above us is saying, not in bitterness and disappointment, 'Sic ego, non mihi, sed pro' I laboured, and my fruit has entered the fruits of my labour,' but rather, 'Surely I could not better than I knew; I hoped to leave my name and features familiar to one University, and now all that is left of my outward form and likeness, looks down upon the students of two Universities, and my name is become an honour and a common bond between them; of both I am proud and for both I am thankful. For both, each in its own way, are advancing the one cause which is worthy of sacrifice, the cause which has for its end that true religion, the Christianity common to all Canadian churches and to hundreds who value themselves outside the churches,—that true religion and true learning may for ever flourish and abound.'

"It is seemly, Mr. Chancellor, that the portrait of Professor Craft should accompany that of the Bishop upon this occasion. When in the rivalries of the past it was a question on which side the University should officially or not acknowledge to honour the Bishop's memory, Professor Craft was the first raised in emphatic assertion that we should do what in him lay to pay his tribute of respect and gratitude. Professor Craft was in the same way and likewise in his spirit.

...and one of the most popular figures in the
... At a friend he was kind, as an examiner he was
... It is said that he never plucked a student but
... only at that student's peremptory written request.
... too, that he was the only professor, and by all
... is likely to remain the only professor, thought worthy
... out from the professoriate to be raised to the
... the Vice-Chancellorship. The ruthless progress of the
... may give us in the future greater savants and
... for professors, but it is very unlikely to give us more
... and many-sided men than Professor Croft."

PROFESSOR YOUNG'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., was next called upon by the Chan-
cellor. He removed the covering from the fourth portrait upon
the wall and revealed the features of Professor George Paxton
Young. He presented the painting, he said, on behalf of W. A.
Maclean, of New York, a former scholar of Professor Young
(Mr. Maclean's) classmates. "It is the work of Mr.
Maclean," he added, "and is the loving tribute of a loving scholar to
the memory of a loving master." Mr. Maclean paid a brief, earnest
tribute to the late teacher, whose memory his scholars, he said,
all revered. The students revered him because he taught first
of all that philosophy was free, next that when we came to hold
opinions we should hold them with the greatest humility, and
third, that beyond the region of philosophy and logic there was
a large domain in which faith was supreme.

THE BUST OF PROFESSOR YOUNG.

Mr. John A. Paterson, M.A., then delivered the following ad-
dress, in the course of which the veil was removed from the bust
of Prof. Young by the Chairman of the Memorial Committee:—

ADDRESS OF MR. PATERSON.

The month of February, in the year 1883, was full of
... whom we venerated both good and great, lowered
... this life's battle field and entered into the field of that
... which we were cherished, and had taught, and then
... of human passion puts into the
... these words:

That sentiment might do for the civilization ennobled by the flame of Gospel assembling here to-day, and what it is our privilege to-day, prove that the Sermon on the Mount has not been preached but practised, and that "the good that is sown after them," and the evil, if any, is buried with their widely extended, and still widely extending, circle of influence. The admiration of George Paxton Young comes here this afternoon as a tangible expression of their admiration of the character of that distinguished man. Nearly five years have passed since the old Convocation Hall held a throng of men and citizens hushed in the presence of Death, as mourners went about the streets, and Mount Pleasant received all that was mortal of the man whom time could not dishonour. Thereafter, a large and influential meeting of undergraduates, and friends was held, and a scheme was on foot to establish a Young Memorial. A fund of money was subscribed, and after devoting a part for the purchase of this work of art, executed by the eminent sculptor, James McCarthy, who is present with us to-day, the balance was for the establishment of a Scholarship in the Department of Mental Philosophy.

Wherever University graduates were found, and the world contain them, subscriptions came therefrom, and became a difficult matter for the committee in consequence of the invitations for this assemblage. To expect the afternoon of subscribers from India, for example, was not of reasonable, and the fact was the reverse of reasonable.

In the name of the subscribers to the Young Memorial, I present to the Honourable the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Scholars of the University of Toronto, this marble column, desiring, as we do, to perpetuate a name and have placed this University in the foreground of the world's study.

From 1871 to 1889 Professor Young held sway in the college over the domain of thought, as expressed in the departments of Psychology and Mental Philosophy. Learning to be a "Common-sense man," he advanced the noble maxim, "Be true to the men attending his lectures, and that is the only way to be true."

As he expounded it, was not the only way to be true, but the only way to be true, and that is the only way to be true.

...of his... of formulas. He man
 ...centuries ago put into words, that shall
 ...the bloom of youth, "that the enquiry of truth,
 ...of it, the knowledge of truth, which is
 ...and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of
 ...good of human nature." Our own Dr. J. P.
 ...no living man appreciated the late Pro-
 ...more fully wrote, "Young men, and older men,
 ...his life, as well as from his teaching, that truth
 ...as well as a very precious thing; that none can
 ...not grasp the same part of it; that a
 ...and a blind adoption of formulas in expressing
 ...of its real appreciation, and that
 ...the heart and conscience as well as the intellect,
 ...we are not only a metaphysician, he was an em-
 ...cross-grained Mussa of the Caba and
 ...he had a system of his own; as a
 ...of his own. I well remember
 ...in the Transactions of the
 ...that Professor Cherriman, who then sat
 ...Chair, was accepted by one of our own
 ...of University College,
 ...of the Honor men of my year to those
 ...I well remember, in later years, his dis-
 ...of such questions, which excited the
 ...distinguished mathematicians; the world
 ...of analysis was entirely his own. And
 ...Schubler, sitting before an audience of
 ...of whom very few were mathematicians,
 ...decided in a certain his solution,
 ...the enthusiasm generated by his
 ...the following paper which ap-
 ...brought from the blackboard to
 ...himself, groping in the gloom of
 ...years of these, was a most striking
 ...of his hand and a shake of his head, as
 ...the Professor, it is an extraordinary
 ...of his victims of his lectures, and the
 ...of his self-esteem.

closed with him in the old Church of St. Paul's...
borne distinguished testimony. To his distinguished
and as a faithful minister of the Gospel, he never
put themselves as record in no ambiguous words.
found in the same way as that other distinguished
when a too serious inquirer said "I should like
see him," and his best friend continued "You cannot
of; he is behind his Master."

But let me say of him, as Emerson once said
claims, "When the Holy Spirit has orb'd himself in
else is there to add?"

But with all names the reflection of the good Lamb

"We pass the path that each man trod
In dim, or will be dim with weeds,
What lies in life for human souls
In endless age? It rests with God."

ADDRESS OF REV. FRANCIS L. BURWELL

It is a very pleasant duty and privilege to present
lations and those of Victoria to the University
this auspicious occasion. I have not, like the
had the advantage of personal association
with the great men whose lives are to my
from my early boyhood their names have
they have been in every generation. In fact,
have almost an epitome of Canadian history
century. Some of these men occupied a large
of the first half of the century; some of them
its central years and the influence of some
almost to its last days.

Here too, we have the representatives of
fields of University learning. Few men of
country were better fitted to expand the
scientific research than the late Prof. Croft
of Divinity is represented by the services
of Toronto.

The...
is represented by...
with...
in

the most beautiful strains of poetry in some of the best style of John Milton himself.

Such works of art as we have before us to-day to inspire the youthful mind, is well worthy of the Trustees of the University, and I hope the time will come when the University curriculum will be made more complete by adding the portraits of the University's great representatives of classical learning, and of that other eminent man in history and modern literature who has so recently become our citizen. The patrons of the University can do more useful work than to garnish the walls of this room with historical portraits of great Canadians as well as of great men in learning and literature of other lands.

ADDRESS OF W. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

I am glad for this opportunity of expressing in a very fitting and noble fashion, a long and deep-felt sense of obligation to a beloved teacher and personal friend and benefactor, George Paxton Young. In asking me at a late hour to say a few words on this occasion on behalf of the Honor Society of Metaphysics and Ethics, I am aware the Committee has chosen an unworthy spokesman. I feel that I have but a feeble voice for the task assigned me, yet, the most sincere admiration for the character, and the most profound admiration for the most gifted teacher this Province has ever had, and, indeed, an eloquent tongue to voice fittingly the admiration and esteem felt by every student who has been fortunate of the great master of the art of Socratic teaching. The language of eulogy is, when applied to the life and achievements of Professor Young, the only fitting language of simple truth. Of no other teacher who has ever been here, has there been such unanimous praise; by no other may I venture to say, has the praise been so

long and loud. A year ago last October, Professor Young left the University College. His acceptance of the Chair of Metaphysics and Ethics marks the beginning of an era in the history of the study of Mental Science in this Province. It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of saying a few words in his honor. I will

pupils, whether that best was of a kind of intellectual rigor, was simply marvellous. He was, as already stated, a master of the Socratic method of teaching. None knew better how to detect a fallacy, none knew better how to lead the earnest student on the paths of truth. And here, I may remark, one of the most profound respect felt for him by his pupils, was his love of the true and the good. An intellect so powerful, and a science so tender, are seldom found united in the same person. Added to this love of truth, was a transparent character and character, and the utmost humility of disposition. Love of fame he possessed in no common degree; love of fame was entirely absent from his nature. Not that he was indifferent to the good-will and affection of his associates and students; his disposition had too much kindness in it for that. But to earn the plaudits of the ignorant and vulgar, to leave a name in the annals of philosophy, to carve for himself a niche in the temple of Fame, were objects he never sought. In truth, he wrought himself and the world of metaphysical speculation by his persistent refusal to publish the results of his exhaustive criticism and his profound investigation of the most subtle and abstruse metaphysical problems. In the hearts and minds of his students he still lives; their remembrance of him and his work will never grow dim; but we, his old pupils, feel keenly that when we pass away nothing but a tradition of his greatness and goodness will survive. True, his influence will not utterly perish, for, in a measure, he founded a school which has not failed, and will not fail to hand down his doctrines and the fruit of his investigations to those of a later age.

Above and beyond his claims as a teacher, philosopher and guide to our respect and gratitude is the claim he has established on every Honor graduate in Metaphysics and Ethics by his unvarying kindness and strong personal interest in their growth and advancement. To him they owe the removal of many a painful doubt, arising from the critical investigation of metaphysical and Ethical problems. It so happened that the establishment of a chair in Toronto University was coincident with the spread materialistic movement, which had for some time been carrying their moorings into the restless waves of agnosticism and materialism many a faith hitherto thought to be unshakable. The keen, trenchant criticism by Professor [Name] of the principles underlying materialism, and his demonstration of their untenability and unreliability, was a landmark in the history of scientific truth.

No eulogium by an old pupil to Professor Young would be complete without calling attention to the kindness of his heart, to his generosity, to his willingness to help in every way consistent with truth and honesty. For the man was even greater than the preceptor. And for that reason above all others, he is cherished in the remembrance of his students. To most of them, it was to him, the massive brow, the patriarchal beard, the countenance at once so full of strength and gentleness, the somewhat harsh and emphatical voice, the kindly eye, the Scotch fervour, the almost magnetic enthusiasm, are as fresh in the memory as if it were but yesterday we sat at his feet, and received inspiration for greater efforts in the pursuit of truth for truth's own sake. To his pupils there is no need of bust or portrait or other tangible memorial to keep him from passing into oblivion; nevertheless, we are glad to offer, on this occasion, our humble tribute to the worth and greatness of a teacher, philosopher and friend, so truly wise and so rightly beloved.

LETTER OF MR. J. C. GLASHAN, M. A.

The following was read from a letter written by J. C. Glashan, M. A., of Ottawa, to the Chairman of the Committee:

"I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be with you at the unveiling of the bust and portrait of the late Professor Young on Saturday next, the 19th inst. Although I cannot be present with you, yet there is one stone I would fain add to the edifice of our great leader's fame. It is, that Dr. Young's name be associated with those of Lobatschewsky, Bolyai, and Gauss, as an independent discoverer of pseudo-spherical geometry, a discovery that has revolutionized the world of higher mathematics. Speaking on this subject Professor George Bruce Halsted says: 'All this shows how ready the world was for the extraordinary flashings forth of genius from different parts of the world, which, at once to overturn, explain and remake, not only all the old ideas, but as a consequence, all philosophy, all knowledge, as well as the discovery of the conservation of energy, the subsequent irruptions of genius, whether in Russia, Hungary, Germany, or even in Canada, gave everywhere the same results.'"

It is not only the man of genius who has elaborated the ideas of others, every century has produced its own geniuses, who have extended the boundaries of knowledge, and who have given to the world a new and more complete system of a discovery of

a new world, physical or intellectual. Specially to explore an unrecruited wilderness requires more than ordinary ability, but to discover that there is a world hitherto undreamed of which awaits exploration, requires still higher mental powers. There was but one Columbus, there were a hundred Carters, Cooks, and Hudsons. Amongst the discoverers of new worlds, we have possessed of the highest and rarest order of genius, men like Paxton Young. Believe me,

"My dear Professor McCurdy,

"Most truly yours,

"J. C. GLASSMAN."

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR R. V. THOMSON

The names of those who look down upon us from these walls this afternoon require, indeed, no works of art to preserve them fresh in the memories of such as have enjoyed their friendship or sat under their teaching, but it is well that in this manner their features may continue known, as assuredly their names will be, to future generations of students.

The labours of Professor Young, so lately ended, may not be perpetuated in literary works, but they will remain as lives made the better and more complete because of his. Amid many directions in which his influence extended, his students will most gratefully recall the impulse and enlargement which their lives have received through contact with him in the classroom. His whole-souled enthusiasm in class work was itself a training never to regard present duty as light or unimportant. The earnest and single-hearted devotion to the right and to the true which he taught and which he exemplified, was an inspiration to love righteousness and truth. And not less than these, his power shows most, how to call forth from his students or develop in them the power and the wish to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.

Speaking in the name of a sister College, I may be pardoned for recalling, that we in Knox have very special reason to cherish the memory of Professor Young. Before the period of his connection with the University, for an equally lengthened period he acted, with a brief intermission, as Professor in this institution. When in 1872 he was transferred from the one position to the other, naturally his former connection with Knox, and the fact that Knox College was his alma mater, were not forgotten by the University. We have accordingly a double interest in Professor Young.

As Alumni of this University, which so many of us are, we rejoice to have part in what is consummated here to-day. But on the other side, also, of our dual capacity, we think ourselves to have an official relation, that even now steps are being taken, which I trust before the year closes, will result in a similar work of not having a place within the walls of Knox College, in memory of him, whom we all love so well and revere so highly.

ORIGINAL FORM READ BY FREDERIC DAVIDSON, M.A.

To George Paston Young.

I.

The day goes down upon a life as fair
 As ever looked unblinded on the sun
 With eagle eyes, and bright with laurels won
 Of love, renown and reverence, meet to bear.
 We mourn thee not with passion of despair
 As one death-stricken ere his work be done,
 Then treadst ambition and achievement one,
 The same that is, one with the dreams that were.
 Grief, steadfast sorrow doth our hearts control
 For they, in whom were grace and virtue met,
 For whose flight adown the years that roll
 Thy soul our sight on whom thy star hath set
 Shine on the pinions of thy stainless soul,
 And spread the wings of memory and regret.

1889.

II.

Time's stream have onward fled since that dark hour
 When first Death's poignant word aroused our pain,
 We have not met to honour thee again,
 O, dead within our memory's latest bower.
 The hands of Time possess no power
 To sever record to becloud or stain;
 Thy memory shines like some sweet refrain,
 As soft as the breathing of a flower.

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

Thy memory of thy life was builded

ADDRESS BY REV. J. L. BRADSHAW, M.A.

I count it an honor to be associated with the Toronto in the interesting ceremonies of to-day, word to the tribute of love and reverence paid to Professor Young. You have already been privileged to enjoy the privilege of sitting at his feet, of the Professor Young's scholarship and of his high rank of Philosophy. He was indeed a prince among men, possessing to a rare degree the power of kindling in his pupils an enthusiastic interest in the subject as the art of presenting his thoughts on the most difficult subjects with such singular clearness that even the dull were constrained to understand.

It is fitting that this University should honor Professor Young's memory as that of a distinguished scholar and teacher. He was more, however, than scholar or teacher; he was a great and good man—a man of rare simplicity, candor, and hope. He had become a little child in his simplicity, and so he had entered into the Kingdom of Heaven. His windows of his soul were always open that the light might enter. His life was one of continuous growth, on the edge of things divine and in beauty of vision. He recognized that progress involves not only the acquisition of new aspects of truth but also the reconsideration and modification of the old. He did not hesitate to modify views of truth when he had himself set forth when he saw that they needed modification. He realized that man

.... "could not, what he knows now, know at first;
What he considers that he knows to-day,
Come but to-morrow he will find unknown;
Getting instance of knowledge, thus he learns
Because he lives, which is to be a man
Not to instruct himself by his past self."

He had learned better than most men to set the elements of truth in their right relation to one another. He came to understand that "the simple things are the things that many of the things about us are not vital, and that the simple things are the things that lay stress are the things that

It has been my experience that Professor Young's views on Philosophy, as set forth in his lectures on Philosophy, are the

...the impress, however, of his character on successive generations of students who listened to his class-room. Seed was sown which has borne fruit in many lives; new thought and high aspiration were kindled in eager spirits within these walls; and who can doubt the results?

A great soul has entered into rest in the presence of his Master, Who is Himself the Truth. New realms of knowledge are opening to his view, and the words of his Master to another earnest disciple, and which have been an inspiration to our beloved friend, set forth his faithful fulfilment: "Thou knowest not now, but thou shalt understand hereafter."

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chancellor, in closing the proceedings his first duty was to make his acknowledgments of the kind words which the Honourable his Honour had spoken of his father. Referring to the teaching that hereditary distinction is usually associated with, he said, addressing the Lieutenant-Governor, that his first opportunity when first entering public life it was gratifying to him to find the recognition which was given his Honour, which he could not but regard as his own behalf, was given on behalf of his Honour's father. In acknowledgment of the tributes to which they had alluded he would say in a word that they should all engage to take advantage of the opportunities for doing good that had been prepared by the efforts of those to whom reference had been made. It was, he thought, an evidence of the stability of the two bodies when they found the council of the University handing over to the University some of their heirlooms of the wider constituency. The first Bishop of one of those who adorned the history of the country said. That was a remarkable generation, marked by the determination and will of men who came out to a new world to make a country. He was not at one with the views which were held, but, although in some things he was not in agreement, he was one of the great forces and leaders of the day. If he could look back now to the generation that preceded him, he would be surprised and

tions, of which they had heard. (Seneca.) He was indeed a lovable man and full of earnest energy. Of Charles Fenton Young he had no words of eulogy to add to what had been so eloquently said. He was in many respects the pride and glory of the University, and it is still an honour and a privilege which should have had for some years a man of such calibre. He had known him, Mr. Blake said, for many years, and he could look upon that benevolent countenance and that modest, unassuming and kindness and not do more than respect, not almost love him?

They knew that they might anticipate the same sentiment to these walls of memorials of Dr. McCaul and Sir David Brewster. He was very glad to hear what had fallen from the lips of Burwash with regard to the walls. There is large space there, and after the two pictures on the stocks are added there will still be a large space. When he had been asked in what form he thought memorials should take in this country he had previously suggested that the memorial which should be most fitting to him to whose memory it is proposed would be that which would do most good. For that reason he was afraid he was looked upon with disfavour by those who would put money into stocks and canvas when the country is so inadequately supplied with educational facilities. That view he had expressed when he was approached by those who had charge of the memorial to Alexander Mackenzie. They coincided with him, and a very large fund of more than \$16,000 was raised. The money was in the hands of the University to produce in perpetuity an income of about \$1,000 to aid education in political economy, a department which he adorned when in life. In view of the fact that Mackenzie's memory should ever be held in respect in this country. He was its benefactor, because he was the source of the money. It would be a fitting acknowledgment to place some memorial of him on these walls. It was true he was not a graduate, but they would mention two men who in the affairs of the University had forced their way to the front without a University education. Yet in these men he had found the most successful results of such institutions and regret that they had not had the same advantages. They were George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie. George Brown was within view of these windows, and Alexander Mackenzie. George Brown had said to him not long ago:

"Blake, do you know what the office is that I would most like to fill if I were competent?" and then, answering the question he received, he said:—"I would like, if I was only a graduate, to

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

